

NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS.

LONDON.

LITTLE LIGHT ON THE SAMOAN SITUATION.

SETTLEMENT OF QUESTION MUST BE WORKED OUT BY DIPLOMATIC ACTION—INTEREST IN THE BUDGET QUESTION.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] London, April 15.—Englishmen do not take their cues on foreign affairs from Washington or Berlin, and when Lord Salisbury is silent they suspend judgment on so intricate a puzzle as the Samoan affair. Mr. Brodrick has been questioned several times, but has said nothing. The leader writers frankly admit that they are in the dark and unable to discuss intelligently this disturbing episode in international affairs. Herr von Bülow's speech enables them to compliment him for his sobriety of judgment in allaying the suspicions excited by the Berlin press and in avoiding any phrase which will offend public opinion in England or America. No objection is raised to his emphatic declaration that the tripartite agreement must stand until it is modified by unanimous action of the three Powers, since England herself can have no other policy.

The truth is recognized by "The Times," "The Standard," "The Morning Post" and other influential journals that provocative language will not serve any good purpose, and that self-restraint should be exercised by the press of the three countries while their Governments are arriving at a working agreement by the appointment of a Commission which will supersede their agents there. The government of Samoa is regarded as necessary and wise, and no stress is laid upon the principle of unanimity. A settlement of the question must finally be worked out by diplomatic action after each Commissioner has reported to his own Government. This will take a good deal of time; but a settlement satisfactory to the three nations must come, since there is no point of honor worth fighting for in so insignificant a group of islands.

England is having, meanwhile, a homely illustration of the familiar truth that one cannot eat his cake and keep it. The largest income ever drawn in prosperous years is exhausted when naval expenditures are on a vast scale and expenditure for the benefit of special classes is the order of the day. The humdrum budget speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, while not a masterpiece, revealed a fairly clever method of escape from next year's deficit without increased income taxation or a revival of the duties on wheat and sugar. It was only necessary for him to make the fantastic discovery that the nation was getting out of debt with ruinous rapidity, and to force a balance at the expense of the sinking fund with the help of the new stamp duty and slightly increased taxation on wines. His argument that future Ministers might not be embarrassed by the withdrawal of large interest charges for the relief of taxation was neither ingenious nor convincing, but the supporters of the Government were willing to accept any plea which precluded adding another penny to the income tax.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt delivered a forcible speech, full of whimsical humor, but the Government was not dismayed by liberal objections to the course adopted respecting terminable annuities. The subject is too technical to command public attention, and the party in power is safe so long as the income taxation is not increased and brewers are not hit. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman was discreetly silent in the presence of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, but consoled himself with the reflection that his prestige as a Liberal leader has been greatly increased by the adroit appointment of Mr. Herbert Gladstone as chief whip. It is now evident that the position of the Government will not be menaced by attacks upon its financial policy, and that the dull session will end quietly if the religious question can be kept down and Sir William Vernon Harcourt allowed no chance for debating it.

The Anti-Ritualist leaders are apparently satisfied with their success in forcing Mr. Balfour to take up the subject at the risk of having two Cecil's against him, and will allow the burning question to smoulder, at least until the Maciver bill is reached next month. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, however, may not be content to take to watching a brief for the sake of preventing ecclesiastical appointments, which are inconsistent with the virtuous resolution adopted by the House. He took a line of his own last year, when he was leading the Opposition. He is now released from political responsibility, and free to make a large use of his independence in dealing with the only question in which England is deeply interested.

The rumors that Lord Rosebery will speedily return to active political work are not well-founded. There is no issue before the Liberal party or the country which opens the way for his return. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman fills the requirements of the transition period; just as Sir Thomas Esmond, senior Nationalist whip, is useful in promoting the reunion of the Irish party, they also serve who only stand and wait.

Lord Charles Bessford did not go out to China in an official character, but he rendered the Government great service last night by describing Wei-Hai-Wei as a good port, which could be converted into an effective naval base and strongly fortified at small expense. It has been openly charged by the Liberal critics that Mr. Balfour made a great blunder in obtaining a naval base on the China coast as worthless as Cyprus is for the control of the Suez Canal. Lord Charles Bessford is a naval expert, whose judgment can always be followed on technical questions of Imperial defence. He pronounces Wei-Hai-Wei a better harbor than Kiaochow, and urges that guns shall be mounted for its defence as a naval base from which Russian operations at Port Arthur can be watched.

Another member of Parliament is going out to China for a prolonged tour, but the Government cannot depend upon him for help on votes for Imperial defence when he returns. This is Mr. Joseph Walton, who will cross America in the summer and make a tour of China ports, ascend the Yangtze Valley and explore Tonquin.

The weather in London remains capricious and disagreeable, and there are no signs of gaiety at the West End. It is not probable that even so brilliant an event as the marriage of Lord Rosebery's daughter at Westminster Abbey will be the signal for the opening of the season, since London is reacting very slowly from the depression caused by the prevalence of grip and the stagnation in politics. Even the theatres are not yet crowded, and Piccadilly restaurants at midnight are half empty.

The art sales of porcelains, pictures and lace have begun at Christie's with considerable zest. Dr. Cornelius Herz's pictures are running off to-day before a crowded saleroom with spirited competition for Corots and Meissoniers. Holman Hunt's belated picture of an "Easter in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre" promises to be the chief attraction at the New Gallery.

There is a private view of an admirable collection of Chinese bronzes at the Burlington House.

RALEIGH ARRIVES AT LAST.

MARINE PARADE IN HER HONOR TO BE HELD TO-DAY.

MAYOR AND CITY OFFICIALS WENT DOWN THE BAY YESTERDAY, AND THOUSANDS OF SIGHTSEERS WAITED IN VAIN FOR THE CRUISER.

The United States cruiser Raleigh arrived in quarantine at 11:55 o'clock last night. Disappointment to many thousands of the people of New-York was caused yesterday by the failure of the cruiser to arrive and be greeted with demonstrations of enthusiasm which were all ready for her. The Mayor and most of the other city officials went down the bay with the Citizens' Reception Committee and spent all the afternoon cruising about, in waiting for the cruiser that did not appear. Several excursion boats carried loads of New-Yorkers on the same fruitless errand. Governor Roosevelt and Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff went down the bay on a Government boat, disappointing many persons by failing to go on the Mayor's boat.

Great crowds of people were at the Battery and in the Riverside Park, ready to wave and cheer if the Raleigh came in time to join in a triumphal parade up the North River. Other thousands were on the shore of Staten Island, and looked in vain for a sight of the first of Admiral Dewey's fighting ships to return from Manila. In expectation of the Raleigh's return flags were flying all day on the public buildings and on many private buildings of the city. The demonstration of welcome for the Raleigh is only delayed, however, and will take place to-day.

NOT ALTOGETHER UNEXPECTED.

Mayor Van Wyck and many other city officials were inclined to believe before they started down the Bay yesterday that the Raleigh would not reach the city until late in the evening, but they decided to have no postponement of the trip on account of the uncertainty, and the Glen Island and the Glen, the two steamboats chartered by the city for the reception, left the pier at Cortlandt-st. promptly at 1 p. m. The Mayor, members of the Municipal Assembly, many heads of departments of the city government and members of the Citizens' Reception Committee, were on the Glen Island. The Glen carried more officials of the city government. There were about twelve hundred persons on the Glen Island and about the same number on the Glen.

Governor Roosevelt had accepted an invitation to go down the Bay on the Glen Island with the Mayor and the Committee of Citizens, and there was great disappointment manifested by persons on the steamboat when it was announced that he had decided to go on the Pathfinder, the United States Government survey steamboat. General Daniel Butterfield, chairman of the Citizens Committee, said he could offer no explanation of the sudden change of plan by the Governor.

In the absence of the Governor, the chief guest of honor aboard the Glen Island was the wife of Captain Joseph B. Coghlan. She had been invited to go with the officials of the city to meet her husband, the commander of the Raleigh, on his return. She was escorted to the boat by Colonel Haywood, of the Marine Corps. Mrs. Coghlan was perhaps the most disappointed and anxious of all on the Glen Island when the boat returned to the city last evening.

About twenty representatives of the city of Raleigh, N. C., were on the Glen Island as guests of the New-York officials. They were F. N. Busbee, representing Mayor Powell, of Raleigh; Aldermen John C. Dewey and C. C. McDonald; H. E. Litchford, E. M. Barbee, M. Rosenthal, J. C. Ball, J. W. Hardin, W. G. Upchurch, P. A. Carten, Francis Williamson, Dr. G. A. Penn, W. A. Withers, Mrs. E. Bruce Wright, Dr. Eugene Glenn, J. E. Boyd, who had been delegated to present some silver cups to the officers of the cruiser, and Paymaster John Galt, who was in the fight at Manila on the cruiser, and returned home on leave last.

Among the prominent city officials on the Glen Island were Mayor Van Wyck, Corporation Counsel Whalen, Controller Coler, President Feltner of the Tax Department, President Guggenheimer of the Council, President Woods of the Board of Aldermen, President Coogan of Manhattan Borough, Deputy Controller Daly, President Keller of the Charities Department, President Little of the Board of Education, Aequed Commissioner Maurice J. Power, President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements, and Dr. John T. Nagle, Chief of the Department of Statistics. Among other men on the boat were General Daniel Butterfield, General Daniel E. Sickles, Colonel William L. Brown, State Senator Coggeshall, General Ferdinand P. Earle, John P. Faure, Patrick J. Gleason, Miles M. O'Brien, J. Seaver Page, Herman Ridder, John H. Starin, R. A. C. Smith, H. H. Vreeland and William H. Ten Eyck. Police Commissioners York and Abell and Chief of Police Devery went on the police boat. Patrol Police Commissioner Hess and Captain Price went on the Glen Island to Quarantine, and were transferred to the Patrol there.

WOMEN ON THE GLEN ISLAND.

About one-third of the passengers on the Glen Island were women. Mrs. Coghlan was escorted to a large stateroom reserved for her and her party. She remained in the room during the trip, with the exception of a promenade over the steamer as it was passing down the Bay. Mayor Van Wyck remained in another room reserved for him during most of the trip.

Among the people on the Glen Island were Commissioner Matthew Donohue, George W. Finn, John Rooney, of the County Clerk's office; Alderman George W. Burrell, Franklin A. Stenler, of the Tax Department; Assemblyman Charles S. Adler, ex-Police Sergeant Michael Farley, John A. Ryan, M. J. Connelan, of the Tax office; Harold Eyre, the novelist; Louis J. Posler, of the Civil Service Board; George Hedden, Eugene Shea, Thomas McGuire, of the District Attorney's office; George P. Will, Frank A. Mullane, Henry Pfeuffer, Captain Copeland, of the Police Department; Thomas J. Johnson, R. Patrick, wife, daughter and son Hughie; Philip Morrison, of the County Clerk's office; Henry Smeudra, of the Sheriff's office; William Schorer, County Clerk, and Charles Baker, of the County Clerk's office.

The frobbots Robert A. Van Wyck and Zophar Mills were in the procession of boats that went down the Bay and were used as police boats, manned mostly by policemen. The Health Department boat Franklin Edison, with some officials aboard, and the boat of the Department of Correction, with Commissioner Lantry aboard, were out with the rest. The excursion boats John Sylvester, Matsewan and Aurora carried large crowds, and there were about twenty or thirty tugs and steamers which had been chartered by private parties. All the boats of the fleet were gay with bunting. It was about 2 p. m. when the fleet arrived at the Battery.

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ATLANTA, GA., AND RETURN \$17.50. International Sunday School Convention. Southern Railway will sell round-trip tickets from Washington April 24, 25, 26 & 27 at above rate; good returning until May 30. Through sleeping and dining car service. N. Y. office, 271 Broadway.

PEACE CONGRESS PLANS.

RESULTS EXPECTED FROM THE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE.

AMELIORATION OF THE HORRORS OF WAR HOPED FOR—AMERICAN DELEGATES PREPARING TO SAIL.

Washington, April 15.—The instructions to the American delegates to the Peace Congress at the Hague are in the hands of the President, and they will be communicated to Messrs. White, Low and Newell and Captains Mahan and Crozier at an early day. There will be no concerted meeting of the delegates on this side, the only purpose being to arrive at The Hague on or about May 18. Captain Crozier, the military expert on the delegation, is preparing to sail some time next week. Seth Low will probably come over from New-York to confer with the President and Secretary Hay before sailing. Captain Mahan is in New-York, and may go on with Captain Crozier next week. Messrs. White and Newell are already near the scene of the Congress.

In one respect it is said in official quarters that the Congress may achieve results of a far-reaching character, although not in full realization of the plan of disarmament. This will be in the line of ameliorating the horrors of war, doing away with the needless warfare occasion, and in general placing warfare on a humane basis, as is content with military and strategic usage. This plan is said to be apart from any sentimental idea, and to be based on strict military considerations.

One of the American delegates said to-day, as indicating the scope of this line of action, that tentative plans had been put forward for doing away with torpedoes in naval warfare; also for abandoning rams on warships, and for the use of no explosive shells below five pounds. The abandonment of torpedoes and rams would probably arouse much opposition from naval quarters, on their ground that it was utopian and sentimental. It is advocated on the theory that the torpedo and ram cause wholesale destruction of life and property, killing and maiming hundreds at a single shock, and that this loss is out of all proportion to the military advantages secured, amounting to wanton destruction. The restriction on explosive shells and bullets already exists up to one pound, but the tentative plan is to make this limit five pounds. The change is based on the theory that the three and four pound explosive shells cause wholesale destruction, and that the pieces of the shell cause wounds similar to those made by spreading bullets, which needlessly tear the flesh and cause intense suffering. In many ways civilized nations already have recognized the needs of mitigating the horrors of war. The Geneva Conference brought about many of these humane understandings, and it is felt that the Peace Congress may still further carry forward this humane work.

AMERICAN RULE OVER GUAM.

GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED BY COMMANDER TAUSIG WORKING WELL.

Washington, April 15.—The following cable dispatch was received by the Navy Department from Admiral Dewey to-day:

Manila, April 15. Secretary of the Navy, Washington. Quiet and order there. Most friendly to Americans. Native government established by Tausig working well. Native soldiers fine body of men. Nanshan (United States naval transport) in Guam.

The Government of Guam, referred to by Admiral Dewey as having been established by Commander Tausig, was erected nearly two months ago, when the Benington touched there on her way to Manila. The commander picked out some of the ablest men in the community and created a small council to direct affairs after the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty. When Captain Leary, who is to go out on the Yosemite, arrives at Guam, he will assume supreme command as Naval Governor of the island; but he may, if he sees fit, continue the native council in operation, in pursuance of the policy of developing the capacity of the natives for the administration of their own affairs.

The Wheeling touched at Guam on the way to Manila in order to take on coal, having made the voyage across the Pacific from San Francisco. The Nanshan, a supply ship picked up by Dewey at Hong Kong just before the war, she carries some guns, and will be assigned to permanent duty at Guam as a station-ship.

TENTH PENNSYLVANIA RELIEVED.

THE FIGHTING REGIMENT TRANSFERRED FROM MALOLOS TO CAVITE.

Manila, April 15, 6:20 p. m.—The 51st Iowa Regiment has relieved the 10th Pennsylvania Regiment at Malolos, and the latter has proceeded to Cavite.

Pursuant to instructions from Madrid, the Spanish officials and troops destined for the Caroline Islands disembarked from the steamer Porto Rico to-day.

A RISING AMONG THE INSURGENTS.

Madrid, April 15.—General Rios, the principal Spanish commander in the Philippines, has telegraphed to the War Office a dispatch confirming the report that a rising had occurred among the insurgents around Manila.

WAR PAY FOR SOLDIERS IN FAR EAST.

Washington, April 15.—The pay corps officers of the army in the Philippines have been instructed to continue the payment of the 20 per cent extra allowed to enlisted men in time of war. It has been suggested that this payment would be discontinued when the Peace Proclamation was issued, but the Department has decided that the men in the Philippines shall continue to receive war pay.

NEW-YORK REGIMENT MUSTERED OUT.

THE TWO HUNDRED AND SECOND NEW-YORK RECEIVES ITS DISCHARGE—GIFTS TO OFFICERS.

Savannah, Ga., April 15 (Special).—The 203d New-York was mustered out at the camp at Avondale Range this morning. Lieutenants Supply and Overton were the mustering-out officers. The companies were lined up at 9 o'clock, Company A being the first to face the paymaster. The enlisted men received on an average of \$100 each. The men purchased their tickets and checked their baggage on the grounds. With a ticket for their destination a check for their baggage and some money in their pockets, the men made a bee-line for the city. Many of them purchased civilian suits and donned them in the stores. Others preferred to go home in volunteers' garb.

The officers of the regiment last evening presented to Colonel Stephen Y. Seyburn a loving-cup. The presentation was made by Lieutenant-Colonel Francis G. Ward. Colonel Seyburn is highly thought of by both the enlisted men and the officers. The enlisted men of Company K presented to Lieutenant M. J. Reagan, of Company M, a silver loving-cup. All of the officers of Company K were remembered, Captain Pulver having given to him a gold watch. The first and second lieutenants received a silver watch and a silver loving-cup respectively. Some of the troops will go home by steamer, but two of three special trains loaded with men of the regiment left here this afternoon.

POLAND SPRING WATER SOLD. Recommended by eminent physicians for its purity and medicinal qualities. "Poland," 5 Park Pl., N.Y.

IDOLATRY OF BRYAN.

DOLLAR DINNER A DEMONSTRATION FOR HIM.

FREE SILVER DEVOTEES SHOUT THEMSELVES HOARSE AND MAKE A FOOTBALL RUSH TO GET NEAR HIM—A BIG CROWD IN GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.

The \$1 dinner of the Chicago Platform Democrats in Grand Central Palace last night was not from a gastronomic point of view, without blemish, but as a demonstration for William Jennings Bryan and free silver it was a tremendous success, an affair to make Richard Croker grind his teeth, and every 16 to 1 crank in the land rejoice and be glad. Fully two thousand men sat down to the long rows of tables in the big hall, and in the two tiers of encircling galleries there were five hundred or more women. The dinner was announced to begin at 6 o'clock, and many began to assemble at that hour, but it was 7:15 before the Nebraska orator appeared. He was escorted to the guest table by Eugene V. Brewster, and when the eager throng caught sight of his well-known features a vociferous cheering began.

Men leaped upon their chairs and yelled, stamped upon the floor and yelled, banged the tables with their fists and yelled, rattled knives



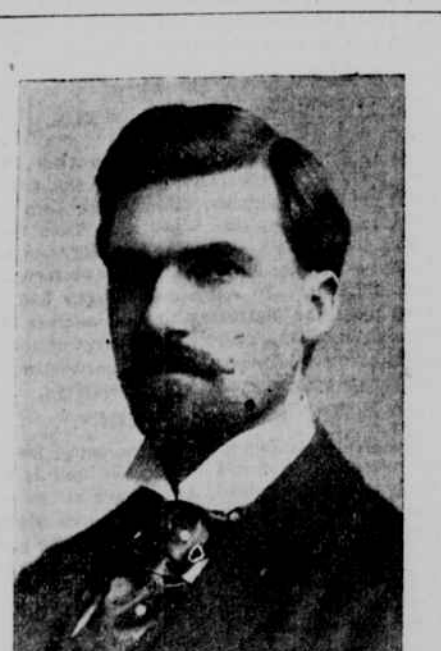
WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

against their plates and yelled, waved handkerchiefs and yelled. Others simply yelled. They made a rare noise, and the band of twenty pieces in the balcony could be seen going through the motions of "Hail to the Chief." The hubbub was kept up long after the smiling and bowing object of all this adoration had been seated at the guest table. This table was a long one, as long as the entire width of the stage. It stood right down in front of the stage, and the invited guests and dinner officials were seated at both sides of it.

THE GUESTS.

Among the invited guests were William Jennings Bryan, ex-Governor Altgeld of Illinois, Senators James K. Jones, of Arkansas, Daniels, of Virginia, Teller, of Colorado, and Allen, of Nebraska; Congressman Bailey, of Texas, ex-Governor Stone, of Missouri, Judge Bennett, of Connecticut; President Tarvin of the Ohio Valley Bimetallic League, W. H. ("Coin") Harvey, John J. Foote, John C. Sheehan, Elliot Danforth, William Sulzer, Willis J. Abbot, the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, William R. Hearst, Joseph Pulitzer, George Cary Eggleston and Justice William J. Gaynor.

Those who actually sat at the guests' table were: James R. Brown, presiding; at his right, William J. Bryan; at his left, Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota; Dr. John H. Girdner, O. H. P. Belmont, A. J. Elias, of Buffalo; John S. Crosby, M. M. Miller, William Hepburn Russell, Henry G. Goulden, Charles H. Russell, Willis J.



EUGENE V. BREWSTER.

The treasurer of the Dinner Committee of the Chicago Platform Democrats.

Abbott, William S. McNary, secretary of the Democratic State Committee of Minnesota; George W. Greene, Mayor of Woonsocket, R. I.; Dr. Frederick P. Dunn, secretary of the State Central Committee of the Union Silver party; John F. Lynde, John J. Foote, Richard J. Maloy, Francis E. Eryanson, Colonel A. C. Fisk, Joseph H. Ford, the Rev. Madison C. Peters, Judge Charles M. Parsons, Edward J. Casey, of Philadelphia; Eugene V. Brewster, Dr. J. W. Thompson, Judge Carleton, J. T. Cullinan, of Corsicana, Tex.; J. McKie, of the same place; ex-Congressman William E. Ryan, of Rochester; A. S. Townsend, of Virginia; Colonel Thomas Smith, of Virginia; R. N. Hazard, John Clark Ridpath, Shearman S. Moad, Jerome O'Neill, Daniel Francis, Franklin Quinby, Mayor J. L. Rhinoceros, of Covington, Ky.; R. J. Timble, Philip S. Bennett, of Connecticut; Charles Walsh, Colonel Richard J. Hinton, E. Potter, of New-Jersey; James H. Potter, of Danielsville, Conn.; Allan S. Duncan, Robert E. Dowling and Bolton Hall.

After the guests had been seated for a few minutes O. H. P. Belmont changed places with Mr. Towns and took a seat alongside of Mr. Bryan, with whom he entered into a friendly chat. George Fred Williams, who had also been placed a few seats from Mr. Bryan, moved over and entered into a talk with the silver leader.

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THINGS CROKER WON'T TELL.

DEFIES MOSS ON "PERSONAL AFFAIRS" PLEA—SAYS INVESTIGATE PLATT.

BOSS LEFT IN BAD PLIGHT ON TELEPHONE QUESTION.

Contumacy is becoming chronic with the big lights of Tammany. The disinclination which was displayed by John F. Carroll and Richard Croker on Friday when before the Moxey Investigating Committee to answer any questions relating to what they glibly termed their "personal affairs," was even more marked yesterday, when Mr. Croker was recalled to the stand, and his real estate partner, Peter F. Meyer, was examined upon the peculiar circumstances which led to his firm receiving more than two-thirds of the emoluments bestowed by the courts in the way of judicial sales.

What Frank Moss is just now most anxious to get at is the solution of the enigma which has for so long puzzled the average New-Yorker as to the source of the large amounts of money which Croker, Carroll and others of that ilk are known to possess. "Where did they get it?" is just as pertinent an inquiry at the present time as it was during the Lexow investigation. So far in his efforts to unfold the secret Mr. Moss has been balked by the obstinate persistency of the witnesses in refusing to answer questions bearing upon these matters. Mr. Moss has demonstrated that the Tammany leader, from being a person of impecunious condition, has become a man of wealth, a financial dignitary in a certain class of corporations, and a large owner of stocks in various potential concerns. Mr. Carroll, although without visible means of subsistence, and admitting that he is at present in no salaried position, is also a man of affluence, while Peter F. Meyer, who a few years ago was a member of an obscure real estate firm, has so far succeeded in improving his worldly standing that, as he said yesterday, he can now count his profits not in hundreds or thousands, but in the hundreds of thousands.

MR. MOSS WANTS TO KNOW.

Mr. Moss is inquisitive enough to want to know how it is done. By many and devious questions he has endeavored to probe the alchemical secrets of Tammany Hall's luminaries. But so far he has been balked at every step because of the refuge which Mr. Croker and his colleagues profess to find in the alleged lack of jurisdiction of the committee to inquire into their "personal affairs." Mr. Moss, however, is bent on throwing some light on the problem, and he expressed himself yesterday as being confident of finding the means.

He has by no means done with either Mr. Croker or Mr. Carroll yet. The latter's contempt in refusing to obey the direction of Chairman Moxey to answer the questions put to him by Mr. Moss is to be reported to the Assembly, and undoubtedly some steps will be taken to force him to atone for the insolent attitude he adopted on Friday while on the stand. It is probable, also, that Mr. Croker's defiance may delay his sailing for Europe. He intended to go on Tuesday, but upon the adjournment of the inquiry yesterday Mr. Moss handed him another subpoena compelling his attendance tomorrow, and it is likely that this process will be continued until he sees fit to enlighten the committee to a greater extent than he has hitherto done.

CROKER AND TELEPHONE MONOPOLY.

Croker's obduracy, however, landed him in a tight place in the last few moments of his examination. Mr. Moss had elicited from the witness that the representatives of a syndicate of capitalists, among whom were John Jacob Astor, intent upon forming a new telephone company to supply service in this city, came to him with a view of obtaining his influence toward aiding the passage of ordinances by the Municipal Assembly whereby the company might be allowed to operate. Counsel's questioning of Mr. Croker as to the result of these negotiations was particularly searching. The Tammany leader was practically made to confess that, despite the professed opposition of Tammany to monopolies, he gave little encouragement to the establishment of a competitor to the monopoly enjoyed by the New-York Telephone Company. Mr. Moss endeavored to show that Mr. Croker was not altogether disinterested in efforts that were made to keep the new company from obtaining a footing in this city.

In point of fact, Mr. Moss attacked the witness directly as to whether or not he had been bought over by the New-York Telephone Company. Mr. Moss bluntly asked the witness if he had not received money, or made an agreement with Charles F. Cutler, president of the New-York Telephone Company, to receive a stipulated sum of money for five years in consideration of placing obstacles in the path of the new company. Mr. Croker grew exceedingly confused under the hot broadsides of questions that were fired at him. At the outset he declined to answer the question, on the stereotyped excuse of "personal affairs," then he said, in a half-hearted manner, that he had never received money from Mr. Cutler or made any agreement with Mr. Cutler for the receipt of money, and then, when Mr. Moss sought to pin him down to specific denial, he squirmed in the witness chair and refused either to deny or to affirm the accusation.

Mr. Moss began the attack by asking Mr. Croker if his turning down of the new telephone company was because the New-York Telephone Company had, after they heard of the matter, also opened negotiations with him. Mr. Croker said it was not, but an idea of the unhappy position into which Mr. Moss led him is best obtained from the following verbatim report of Mr. Moss's questions and Mr. Croker's halting answers:

Q.—Didn't you have any conversation about that time with the representatives of the New-York Telephone Company? A.—No, not that I know of. When was this? Q.—Well, I am asking you when it was. You replied "when was it?" A.—I believe he is at the head of the telephone business. Q.—At the head of the New-York Telephone business? A.—I remember there was some talk about telephone three or four years ago. Q.—And the New-York Telephone people came to you? A.—I don't remember that. Q.—Don't you remember the New-York Telephone people found out about the starting up of the proposed new corporation? A.—I don't remember it. Q.—Wasn't the matter mentioned to you? A.—I don't remember it. Q.—You never had any stock in the New-York Telephone Company? A.—I decline to answer that. Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mr. Cutler about these matters? A.—I don't remember. Q.—Do you know Mr. Cutler? A.—I have seen him. Q.—What is he? A.—He is Mr. Cutler. (Laughter.) Q.—What is his business? 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